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But, to take the thing seriously, suppose that this "Terror" should be built, and we should possess the mightiest Superdreadnaught in the world, a ship which could only just be gotten through the Panama Canal, how much nearer should we be to the end of naval rivalry than we are today? England laid down the first Dreadnaught a few years ago and thought that she had put all other governments out of the race. How long did they stay out? Germany, Japan and the United States all immediately took up the challenge, and Great Britain is harder pushed today to keep ahead in the race than ever before.

The trouble with this whole "maximum" business is that there is no possible maximum. If our government should design and build the Tillman "Terror," it would not have been launched before England, Germany, France, Japan or Russia would have announced a bigger and completer monster. Then we should construct another and be compelled to rebuild the Panama Canal, push out its walls and greatly deepen it, at a cost of further hundreds of millions, in order to get our "overpowering vessel" through the big ditch. The only final term in this brainless race for naval supremacy is bankruptcy and ruin. The chancelleries of the world powers are racked with constant nightmares because they all see this fate staring them in the face. And yet no government has had the good sense and courage to inaugurate a movement of another sort which would quickly and easily put an end to the consuming naval plague of our time.

The New Executive Director.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the American Peace Society, held on June 28, Arthur Deerin Call, M. A., of Hartford, Conn., was by a unanimous vote elected executive director of the society, created at the annual meeting in May.

Mr. Call's record, of which we give herewith a few salient features, shows him to be a strong, progressive man and one of exceptional fitness for this important position, the creation of which has been made necessary by the great growth and expansion of the society's work in recent years.

Mr. Call was born in Fabius, N. Y., September, 1869. He was graduated from the State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., in 1892, and from Brown University in 1896. In 1903 and 1904 he did work as a graduate student in philosophy and education at Yale University, and in 1905 he took the degree of M. A. at Brown.

His first position after graduation was that of director of schools at the New York State Reformatory, at Elmira. He was then chosen superintendent of schools of Holliston, Medway and Sherborn, Mass., a position which he held for three years.



ARTHUR DEERIN CALL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

In July, 1904, he was elected district superintendent of schools at Hartford, Conn. He has held this position until the present time. His prominence as an educator in the State and the efficiency of his work as a superintendent led to his election two years ago as president of the New England Association of School Superintendents.

Mr. Call is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and also of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education. He is joint author of the Metcalf & Call Readers, prepared for general use in the schools of the country.

He has frequently contributed articles to magazines, especially those dealing with educational problems.

Mr. Call is already well acquainted with the international peace movement. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, in 1906, and has been president of the society ever since its organization. He has been for four years past a member of the board of directors of the American Peace Society, and is therefore well acquainted with the society's history and work and with the new plans for the wider development and extension of its labors throughout the nation. He has done a good deal of lecturing on arbitration and peace sub-

jects, especially in the chief cities of the State of Connecticut. He has recently been made a member of the national committee for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples.

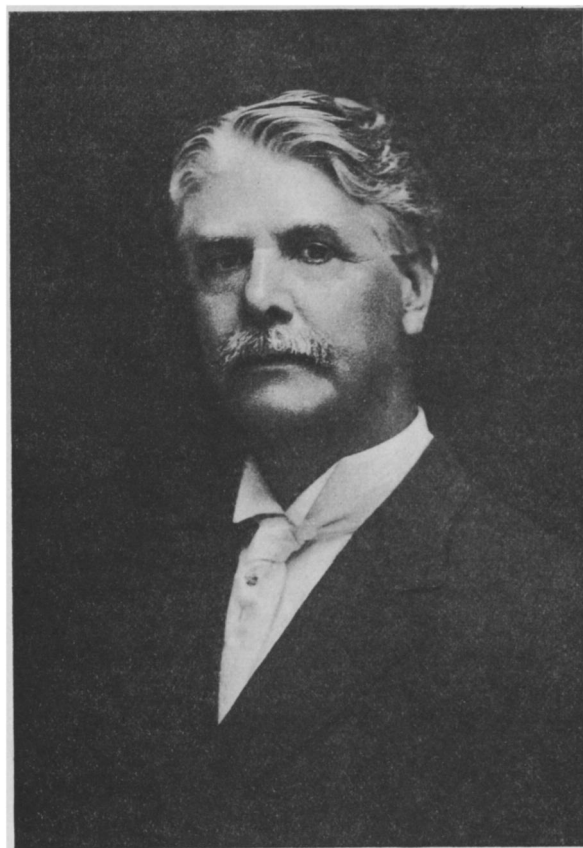
Mr. Call is a man of good presence and an excellent public speaker. We are glad to present herewith a picture of him. He is expected to begin his work at our Washington office in September. He will have general charge of the society's work of organization throughout the country, and also of its propaganda work.

Editorial Notes.

The Geneva Peace Congress. It has been a great disappointment to many American peace workers that the Nineteenth International Peace Congress which was announced to open at Geneva on the 26th of August has been put forward to the 23d of September. This change of date will prevent a number of Americans from attending and will, we fear, greatly lessen the delegation from this country. But it seems that the change of date was made necessary by local conditions in Geneva.

The Congress will open at 10 A. M., Monday, September 23d, in the Hall of the University of Geneva, and will continue through the week. Those who wish information about the organization of the Congress should address the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, Professor Louis Favre, Case Stand, 16704, Geneva. The hotels of the city have for the most part made a very modest special rate to members of the Congress, which may be learned, on arrival, at the Bureau of the Congress. There are also many boarding houses which announce still cheaper rates. The registration fee of the Congress is 5 francs (\$1.00) for each delegate, except for the *first* delegate of a society, who pays 10 francs. In order to secure the Report of the proceedings one must pay 2 francs extra. The meeting is likely to be a very important one, as the Congress was not held in Rome last year because of the cholera scare, and we hope that as many of our friends as possible will arrange to be present.

The preliminary program includes, among the topics to be discussed, "A Code of International Public Law," "Causes of the Wars Which Have Occurred Since 1815," "Economic Sanctions in Case of Violation of International Law," "Aerial Navigation and War," "Disarmament" (Report of a Commission), "International Organization of Pacifism," "International Organization of Press Communications," "Commercial Jealousies and International Relations," "Treatment of Foreigners," "The Duties of the Pacifists in a Country Engaged in a War of Conquest," "Propaganda Work," "International Education," etc. This program makes it certain that the sessions will not be wanting in life and interest.



DR. J. J. HALL, DIRECTOR SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

In the way of social entertainment for the delegates the week will have its full quota of receptions, excursions, visits to historic places, banquets, etc., and those who go may feel assured that the week spent on the historic shores of beautiful Lake Geneva will amply reward them for the time and expense of the journey.

Just as we were going to press last month the news reached us of the death of Mr. Jacques Novicow, of Odessa, Russia. For many years Mr. Novicow was a well-known figure in the International Peace Congresses, in whose discussions he took a prominent, effective and interesting part. He spoke with almost equal facility—Russian, Greek, French, German and Italian, and to some extent English. He was long the only Russian engaged actively in the work of the Peace Congresses, though he lived to see three or four peace societies established and at work in his country with the approval of the St. Petersburg government. One of the finest delegations at the Stockholm Peace Congress two years ago was that from Russia, headed by the leader of the Progressive Party in the Duma. Mr. Novicow was a prolific writer, especially on economic, sociological and international subjects. Two of his best known works are "La Fédération de l'Eu-